

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER  
F. W. WEATHER BUREAU  
May 23, 1918—Last twenty  
four hours: rainfall .00,  
Temperature Min. 67; Max.  
80. Weather, Clear.

# Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY  
One Meatless and one Wheatless Meal.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4741

## GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE ARE REPORTED COMPLETE

**Approximately Two Million Men Backed By Tremendous Concentration of Big Guns Are Waiting Orders**

**Entente Leaders Believe Attack Will Come Within Next Few Days From Air Activity and Heavy Firing**

NEW YORK, May 24—(Associated Press)—The German preparations for the resumption of their grand offensive are reported now to be completed and the Teutonic armies, aggregating a total of practically two million fighting men, backed by tremendous concentrations of artillery, only await the order to launch themselves in one more desperate effort for victory.

That this order will come within the next few days is regarded by the Entente general staffs as certain. The Allies are awaiting the German blow with supreme confidence in their ability to defeat the worst the enemy can bring against them.

### AIR ENGAGEMENTS FREQUENT

Yesterday was marked by extremely violent artillery duels and by an extraordinary number of air battles. The British, French and American aviators ranged far and wide behind the German lines, seeking combat. This the Germans offered whenever it was possible to outnumber the Allies, despite which fact the great majority of the victories fell to the Entente.

In one exploit the Germans scored. Eluding the Allied air patrols, a squadron circled over one of the British hospitals, well behind the lines and rained bombs upon the Red Cross establishment. The success of the raiders was such that hundreds of wounded men and many nurses and attendants were killed and wounded by the bombs or by the flying fragments of buildings.

During the night the Germans also raided Paris, succeeding in reaching the city, despite the air barrage. A number of bombs were dropped within the city proper by the thirty raiding machines. One Parisian was killed and twelve injured.

### ATTACK MILITARY DEPOTS

While these feats were being performed, the Allied flyers were busy attacking the military depots and fortifications of the enemy. British planes dropped eighteen tons of bombs on the German air-dromes and billets back of their lines in France. Another raiding party bombed the workers attempting to clear the obstructions sunk in the Zeebrugge harbor, one British bomb sinking a German destroyer by a direct hit.

British raiders on Wednesday night bombed the chloride works at Mannheim, starting a big fire, and showered the railroad lines leading into Liege, now being used heavily by the Germans in shifting their forces.

During the twenty-four hours the British shot down and destroyed thirty-one German planes, including two large battle planes, besides driving a number down out of control. In addition, two observation balloons were destroyed. The British lost only three machines during the day. Whether the aviators were killed or captured is not known, the machines being posted as missing.

### FRENCH AIRMEN ACTIVE

The French airmen have been most busy since the weather cleared on Saturday and extensive airwork has been made possible. Since that time one hundred and five air combats have been officially reported, in which the French have scored heavily. Practically all the fighting took place over the German lines, which saved many of the enemy from capture after they had been forced to land. Out of the hundred and five battles in the air, the German machines were destroyed in thirty-seven instances and forced to land out of control in sixty others. During the same period, eight German balloons have been destroyed.

### ARTILLERY MORE VIOLENT

The German artillery was heaviest yesterday along those fronts where it is expected their coming blows will be struck. On the south side of the Flanders salient the fire attained hurricane proportions at times. In Northern France, between Albert and Lens, on the Ancre Valley front and in the Avre Valley the big guns were employed throughout the day.

## AMERICAN AVIATORS HOLDING THEIR OWN

WASHINGTON, May 23—(Official)—Great activity on the part of American aviators is noted in the despatches from France. Two big German planes have been downed, it is reported. In the Toul sector the gas attack on the Germans on Wednesday is reported to have been highly successful. General Haig with his British forces has repulsed the Germans near Meuse and has raised the foe's lines around Hebuterne. He also penetrated

the enemy lines at two points south east of Arras, taking prisoners and machine guns. East of Amiens there has been heavy artillery fire. Behind the German lines troop movements are continuing heavy. Reports from the Italian front tell of successes by the Italian forces which took fifty-three prisoners when they destroyed the Austrian positions at Monte Spinocia.

## Louisiana First State To Vote Against Amendment

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, May 24—(Associated Press)—After the lower house had gone on record as in favor of the amendment to the federal constitution which will give the country prohibition from ocean to ocean and from lakes to gulfs the senate late yesterday afternoon, by a single vote, failed to put Louisiana on record for the abolition of the liquor traffic. The house yesterday adopted the resolution endorsing and ratifying the proposed prohibition constitutional amendment and recorded a handsome majority in its favor. The vote in the senate was a tie and as it requires a majority vote in each house of the legislature for adoption this state went on record as opposed to prohibition, the first of eleven states which have voted on the proposal to stand in opposition. The count now is ten states for the amendment and one against.

## MAYOR OF DUBLIN MUST STAY AT HOME

Cannot Come To United States Unless Documents Are Approved—He Refuses

DUBLIN, May 24—(Associated Press)—Unless the mayor of Dublin yields to the demands of the British government his proposed visit to the United States will have to be called off. The government demands that such documents as he seeks to take with him shall be submitted to the government of Ireland for approval before he can go. These documents he refuses to submit. Balfour, writing to the anti-conscription conference, has informed them that no passport will be issued to Dublin's mayor unless he shall submit all documents which he purports to take with him to the Irish government authorities for approval. The mayor has absolutely declined and still refuses to submit a message which has been sent to him for delivery to President Wilson.

Mrs. Emily Ricketts, sister of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish political leader, died yesterday in a workhouse hospital. The news has caused a sensation.

## SHRINERS' FLOUR NETS GREAT SUMS

Oklahoma Auctions Off Famous Sack For \$50,000 and Sends It On

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—(Associated Press)—The Shriners' sack of flour, which has been sold at many of the gatherings of Shriners throughout the country, was auctioned yesterday at the gathering of the Oklahoma Temple for fifty thousand dollars, this doubling the amount heretofore secured for the Red Cross through the continuous selling of the sack.

This word was telegraphed yesterday to Islam Temple, by Clarence F. Pratt, who is taking the sack from one temple to another, with the plan of having it offered for sale in each. The sack is well protected for its trip, which will be seventy-five thousand miles before it has visited every shrine in North America, as planned. It was given a woven covering of lath in Hawaii, copper band reinforcements in Colorado and now a raw hide covering in Oklahoma.

## REPUBLICAN CLUB TAKES TEDDY BACK

NEW YORK, May 24—(Associated Press)—Peace is restored to the Republican party. No longer is former President Roosevelt "outside the breast-works." The past is to be forgotten and the doughty Colonel is to be once more in good standing with the champions of old and new. At a meeting of the Republican club held last night it was voted to reinstate Colonel Roosevelt who has been off the roster of the club since he led the Bull Moose movement against Taft.

## AIR MAIL CARRIERS MAKE BETTER TIME THAN SCHEDULED

Service Between Washington and New York Much Faster Than Was Hoped

### KATHERINE STINSON MEETS WITH DELAYS

Project Experiment Only So Far As Using Aviation For New Purpose

NEW YORK, May 24—(Associated Press)—United States mail from Washington reached here yesterday one hundred and thirty-five minutes after it had been officially despatched from the capital, this being three-quarters of an hour faster than the schedule drawn up when the air mail service was put into effect a few days ago. Yesterday's mail was brought by two machines, equipped with Liberty motors. The machines averaged faster than two miles a minute.

Air mail from Chicago, being brought by Katherine Stinson, was regularly sworn into the postal service, was delayed. The famous young aviatrix was forced to stop at Birmingham, New York, after making a flight of seven hundred and eighty-three miles. She states that she would have completed her non-stop flight to New York except for the fact that her supply of gasoline had become exhausted.

No Longer Experiment With the establishment of a regular airplane mail service between Washington and New York, the postoffice considers that the project is experimental only in the sense that it is a new familiar means of locomotion to be put practically to a new use. The war has demonstrated effectively that the airplane as a conveyance is almost as dependable and safe as an automobile, so the only real obstacle in the way of successfully operating the new air line lies in maintaining service under all kinds of weather conditions.

The war department has furnished twelve large training planes for use in the new service. Aviators have been detailed from the ranks of fighting airmen, as war department officials feel that the newly-commissioned officers will acquire valuable training in piloting the big mail carriers over long cross-country flights.

The planes, each capable of a minimum speed of ninety miles an hour, are built along the lines of the regulation bombing machine. They are one-seaters as a maximum of space is desired in the fuselage for the storing of mail bags.

Schedule Now Exceeded The schedule provides for the departure of one plane each day from both Washington and New York. The machines leave promptly at 11:30 in the morning. Starting from the Mall in Washington, near the Washington monument, the trip to Philadelphia, about 135 miles, was expected to be made in about an hour and twenty minutes. At the hangars in North Philadelphia another machine is waiting, ready to start the flight to New York as soon as the incoming plane lands and the transfer of mail bags is made.

The second leg of the journey, from Philadelphia to Belmont field, in the Long Island suburbs of New York, should be readily made in about an hour. The larger planes carry about 600 pounds of mail, or approximately 24,000 letters. The smaller machines will carry about half that amount.

Emergency landing fields will be established at Baltimore and Havre de Grace, Maryland; Wilmington, Delaware and at either Princeton or New Brunswick, New Jersey. In the case of a machine breaking down at some intermediate point in its journey, the mail sacks will be rushed by motor truck to the nearest railroad station where they will be sent forward in care of a courier.

Rates Established The rate of postage has been established by law at twenty-four cents an ounce or fraction thereof. However this entitles the sender to have the letter forwarded to the addressee by special delivery service, in case the airplane arrives too late for the regular city deliveries.

Letters mailed at Washington, Philadelphia or New York for delivery in any part of the country may have their delivery facilitated by sending them on the first part of the journey by airplane. In each city postmasters have designated the stations and the hours at which letters for airplane despatch may be mailed.

Special Stamp Used A special stamp has been designed for the new service. It has a red border, and shows an airplane in flight on a blue field. The first stamp was sold to Postmaster-General Burleson who addressed a letter to Postmaster Patten, of New York. After cancellation of the stamp, the letter was autographed by President Wilson, and placed in the first consignment of mail directed to New York. The letter will be sold at auction, the proceeds to be devoted to war relief.

During the first months of the service no flights will be made when storm conditions make the journey very precarious. On those days the sacks will

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## Rose Pastor Stokes Is Convicted Of Being Disloyal

Wife of Wealthy New Yorker, Prominent Lecturer, Found Guilty of Making Seditious Statements by Federal Court

KANSAS CITY, May 24—(Associated Press)—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, widely known as a lecturer, the wife of the wealthy Socialist, J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York, was convicted yesterday on an indictment brought under the Espionage Act for disloyal and seditious statements made in lectures and in letters to the press. She was arrested on March 22, pleaded not guilty before Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh on April 23 and has been on trial for the past three days.

Mrs. Stokes was arrested at Willow Springs, Missouri, after she had made an address objectionable to the federal authorities.

One of the causes contributing to the arrest and subsequent indictment of Mrs. Stokes was the publication of a letter over her signature sent by her to the Kansas City Star, in which she said she had been misquoted in an interview previously published by that paper. The interview was obtained when Mrs. Stokes was here for an address before the Women's Dining Club. Following this she spoke in several Southern Missouri towns, until her arrest at Willow Springs.

In her correction to the Star she said in part: "A heading in this evening's issue of the Star reads: 'Mrs. Stokes for government and against war at the same time.' I am not for the government. In the interview that follows I am quoted as having said: 'I believe the government of the United States should have the unqualified support of every citizen in its war aims.'"

"I made no such statement and I believe in no such thing. No government, which is for the profiteers, can also be for the people and I am for the people, while the government is for the profiteers."

All three counts of the indictment against Mrs. Stokes were based on this letter, Mr. Wilson said, and he also called before the grand jury witnesses telling of her subsequent addresses and statements made by her supporting and amplifying the views she set forth in the letter, he said.

## WORK OR FIGHT IS REQUIRED BY DRAFT

New Regulations Will Put Idlers To Work and Take Men From Useless Positions

WASHINGTON, May 24—(Associated Press)—Enter a useful occupation or fight for your country is the burden of the orders which will be given to registrants under the Selective Draft Law in accord with the amendments which were yesterday announced by Provost Marshal General Crowder. These new regulations are most drastic.

All habitual idlers and all those who are not engaged in useful occupations, if they come within the draft age and are registered under the law, are to be brought before the local draft boards to receive their instructions which will be plain and to the point, "work or fight." Such registrants are to be given their choice. They may get a job if they are not working or a job in some useful business if they already have a non-essential occupation, or they must go into the army.

These new regulations may include baseball players. It will certainly include gamblers, race track and pool room touts, attendants and hangers on, bucket shop attendants, elevator operators, store clerks, club and hotel attendants, as waiters and hall boys and clerks.

This list may be extended from time to time but at present legitimate actors are not included nor are other legitimate entertainers for entertainment and relaxation for the actual workers are deemed necessary.

It is expected that this plan will save many of the labor problems, furnish workers for the farms, shipyards and munition factories and to stop all talk as to the conscription of labor.

## TOTALS IN HAWAII PLEASE RED CROSS

Managers Express Their Satisfaction At Cables Received

WASHINGTON, May 23—(Official)—Incomplete returns show that about \$50,000,000 has thus far been raised for the Red Cross. The other half is regarded as already assured and a large oversubscription will be sought.

Several states have already completed their quota and are going over the top are continuing onward. The managers are especially pleased with the cables reports from Hawaii and with Tokio, Guam and Shanghai as well.

## ADDITIONAL SEVEN BILLIONS SOUGHT FOR NEED OF ARMY

Leader Comes From Britain To Replace Karl Much

LONDON, May 24—(Associated Press)—Sir Henry Joseph Wood, recognized as one of the great musical leaders of Great Britain, has accepted the position as conductor of the Boston Symphony, from which position Karl Much, the famous German conductor was recently discharged. Herr Much became the center of a controversy when he refused to permit his symphony to render the Star Spangled Banner, claiming that it was not music worthy of his organization. While he finally consented to conduct his musicians in this air, his position became untenable and he was obliged to drop out.

## RAILROAD WORKERS WILL GET INCREASE

McAdoo Sends Orders To Public Printer—Will Amount To Three Hundred Millions

WASHINGTON, May 23—(Associated Press)—Railroad workers are to get their increases in wages but whether the increase will be the full raise which was advised in the report of the railroad wage committee has not been announced.

Director of Transportation McAdoo has sent to the public printers the order which will increase the wages of railroad employees and it is expected that the orders will be issued within the next four days.

In the absence of direct statements it is intimated that the increases granted will amount to and probably will exceed \$300,000,000 annually.

## NO VAST SALARIES FOR HEADS OF ROADS

WASHINGTON, May 23—(Official)—Director of Railroads McAdoo will retain the services of some of the railroad presidents with whom he dispensed in that capacity, using them in managerial directorate capacities but it is entirely unlikely that any \$100,000 salaries will be paid. He has announced that none of the operating staffs are to be disturbed at the present time.

## CANADIANS DEMAND WAGE EQUAL TO THAT PAID IN THE STATES

VANCOUVER, May 24—(Associated Press)—Higher wages paid in the United States has resulted in serious labor trouble here. Workers in the Dominion are now demanding wages commensurate with those that are paid in the states.

Ten thousand ship builders went out on strike last night by their votes and the ship yards here will be idle today, they assert.

Union officials last night declared that it is the intention of the unions to compel the imperial munitions board to pay wages equal to those which now prevail in the ship yards of the United States.

## ITALIAN NAVAL MEN FAIL TO GET AWAY

WASHINGTON, May 23—(Associated Press)—Advisers to the Italian embassy here say that the Italian crew which penetrated into the Austrian base Pola, on the Adriatic, and torpedoed a 20,000 ton battleship, have been captured, being unable to extricate themselves after sinking the big ship.

## RIVETING RECORDS DO NOT LAST TWO DAYS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—(Official)—The world's record for riveting has again been broken after standing only one day. A Pacific Coast yard's gang drove 6075 rivets. The gang of the rival plant had driven 5620 on Monday. Another workman reamed 5667 rivet holes in a day, which is also a world's record.

Secretary Baker Asks Congress To Furnish Nineteen Billions For War Needs

Progress Told By Representative Says Better Than Had Been Expected

WASHINGTON, May 23—(Official)—Secretary Baker today submitted to congress the program of the war department for expenditures of \$7,118,562,466 which will make the total the department says is required for the army nearly nineteen billions of dollars as the house of representatives has already drafted a bill which provides for expenditures amounting to \$11,300,000,000.

In presenting this program the secretary of war said it was not desired to spend all of these additional seven billions of dollars at this time but he asked for \$1,500,000,000 cash and authority to close contracts which would require the expenditure of the balance as required.

### NEW ITEMS ASKED

The new items which were included in the budget submitted to congress today includes \$1,150,000,000 for small arms and ammunition, for repairs and for target practise; \$545,051,522 for making machine guns, rifles and other arms; \$272,000,000 for armored cars; \$1,063,131,119 for cannon; \$2,701,394,437 for cannon ammunition; \$323,683,834 for altering artillery; \$72,000,000 for ammunition tests; \$1,000,000,000 for unspecified purposes which are to be left to the discretion of the war department and the secretary of war.

### PROGRESS TOLD

Representative Caldwell in discussing America's progress in the war said that undoubtedly some mistakes had been made but, he declared, the United States had done more than had been thought possible, considering the difficulties imposed in the preparations and the transportation of men, equipment and supplies 3000 miles overseas. He said that 90,000 more soldiers had been sent to Pershing during the first ten days of May and that the United States would have 1,000,000, all armed and equipped, in France one year after the landing of the first contingent sent which is supposed the last of June.

## ESTATE OF FRIEND OF KAISER WRECKED

WASHINGTON, May 23—(Official)—In Bohemia the spirit of revolt continues high and rioting and violence still prevail, according to the reports which have reached here today from neutral capitals. In many towns there has been serious rioting and the estates of Prince Furstenberg, a friend of the German kaiser have been destroyed. Thirty arrests were made in Prague.